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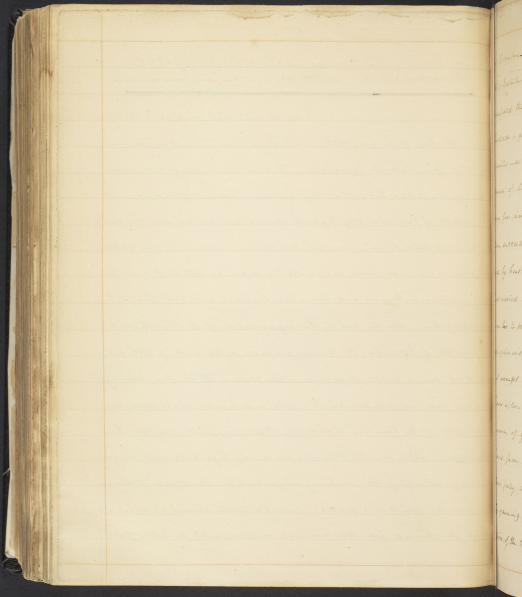
An account of the Intermittent and Remittent Fevers
of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in the years 1823. 4. 5 & 6.
by J. Siskard.

Printed Nov 9th 1827

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An account of the Intermittent and Remittent Fevers of Bethlehem,
 Pennsylvania, in the years 1123, '24, '25 and '26.

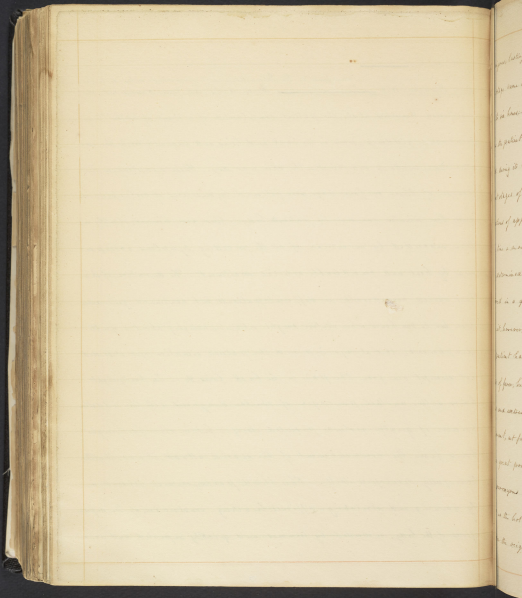
In my account I shall commence with the
 month of May, of the year 1123. — In that month an Intermittent Fever of a
 mild form, made its appearance. — The cases became daily more numer-
 ous, from time to time, but without any apparent increase of violence, until
 the middle of June, when they began to assume a more serious aspect, both
 in "hot and cold stages", from this period, we were rendered, by some un-
 known cause, much more severe and violent in degree, as well as, of a more con-
 tinuous nature, than we had been accustomed to meet with them in the
 preceding time. — From the time of this augmentation of its strength, until
 the middle of September, the disease remained pretty much "in statu quo",
 at which time a sudden transition in the state of the weather occurring,
 ranging from a hot temperature, to a cold and frosty atmosphere, the
 character of the Fever was altered from that of an Intermittent to a Re-
 mittent type. — After this the Fever was one of very high action, and went on
 especially enlarging the number of our patients for the space of six or
 seven months, then there was a gradual diminution in the amount of cases, al-
 though the clearance from them was not complete, until the latter part



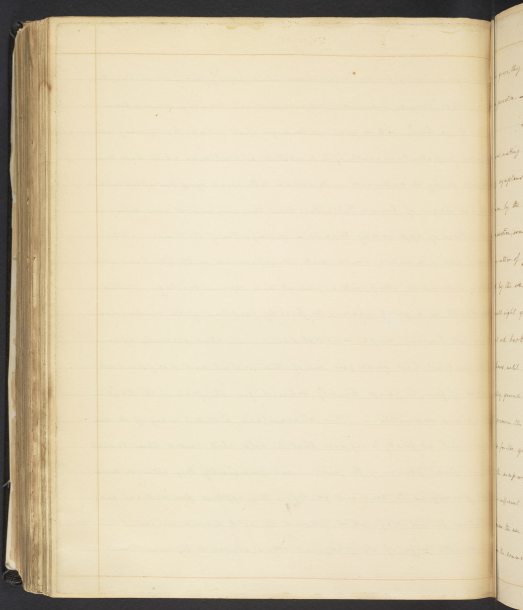
of December _____

1st of September, 1858.

Symptoms of the Typhoid, as it prevailed, anterior to the
 Before chills and fever commenced, un-
 accompanied themselves at all, the patient complained of a want of appetite -
 head-ach - giddiness - pain in the back and loins and frequently too, in the ex-
 tremities - weakness and thirst - the skin was dry. These symptoms, in the
 course of three or four days, were followed by onsets of coolness, which
 every few minutes ran over the patient's body - then came however, shortly in-
 turn, succeeded by an increase of all the preceding symptoms, accompa-
 nied by heat and considerable arterial excitement. - The duration of these
 last varied considerably in different patients, but continued generally
 from two to six hours, when it alone sought relief by bringing about a gentle
 diaphoresis, this always improved the patient's situation, yet still did
 not exempt him from the pain in the back - loins &c. - At forty-eight
 hours after, an other paroxysm of similar diagnosis, with the addition
 however, of greater violence presented itself - but in other forty-eight
 hours from the commencement of the second attack, it was, that the
 fever fully developed itself. - This third paroxysm was ushered in
 by yawning and shivering - difficult-breathing - constriction of the super-
 fices of the body, succeeded by tremors and quickly repeated and vice



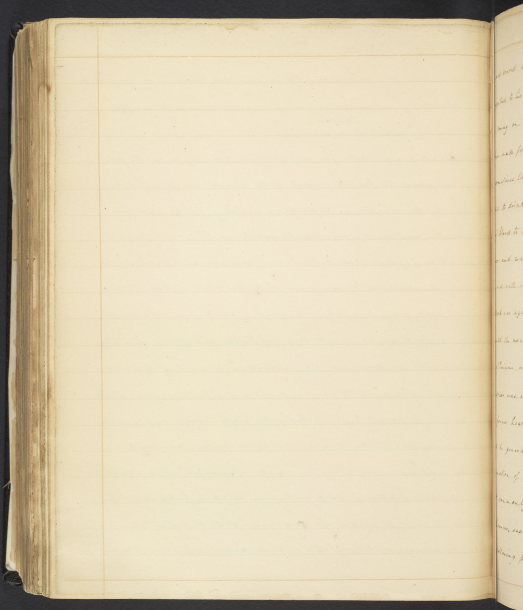
hot rigors, lasting from six to three hours. at the expiration of which time, the hot stage came on and which if not interfered with, commonly continued from four to six hours;—and so great was the degree of its violence, that in many instances the patient was unable, after the most favorable circumstances which had transpired during its continuance. — In addition to the usual symptoms attendant on the hot stages of common Intermittent Fevers, there were, in most cases, strong indications of approaching Phrenitis, or of Congestion of the brain. — After some time a morbidness would make its appearance on the forehead, which was determined itself into a general and copious sweating. — This extended to a great measure, the healthy functions of the system, leaving it, however, much debilitated. — — — — — About generally after the patient had undergone one of these violent and dangerous attacks of fever, he found himself relieved from the pain in the back-bone and extremities. — This circumstance induced many of the more ignorant, at first, to suppose, that the cold chill caused them to shake off a great portion of the fever — and consequently, they allowed several paroxysms to "come and go", before they applied for medical aid. But as the hot stage, which followed the cold, hurried several of them into the reign of apoplexy, and others almost to the verge of



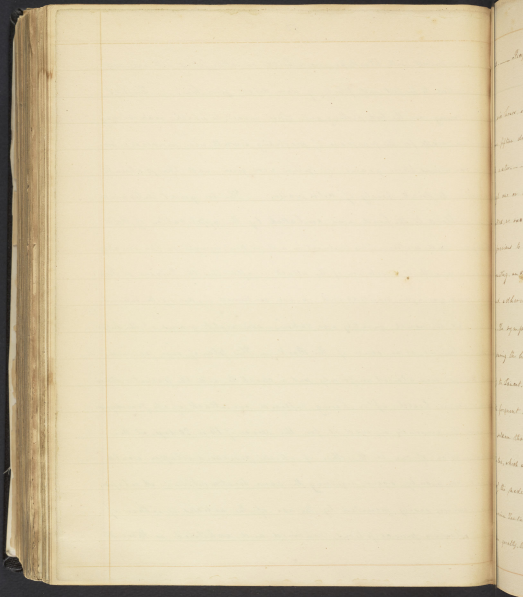
of the grave, they were quickly frightened from continuing in so dangerous a position.

Treatment.

Persons making application for our assistance, labouring under the preceding symptoms, the farther progress of the disease was prevented, in reason, by the remedies we employed, consisting for the most part of evacuation (sometimes to a considerable extent,) and the use of an astringent, either of Galap and Calomel, or of Goulard and Calomel, followed by the exhibition of one grain of the sulphate of Quinine, every four or eight grains were taken, or instead of the Quinine, by a dose of about six bark, combined with Cam of Tartar and Cloves, given every two hours, until six doses were administered. — This course of treatment usually proved sufficient to arrest and put a stop to the insupportable attack, and preserve the patient's health. — But if the marked action had, already, subsided for some great length of time, within the system, previous to our arrival, the only means having been made, a paroxysm would appear, and a sufficient quantity of Bark or Quinine would be taken. — In such cases, the use of the remedies was laid aside, till the time of an Intermission, or the commencement of the cold stage, the patient ordered to bed, and



him, well covered with blankets: warm bricks, or bottles filled with warm water
 were applied to his feet, and plenty of warm drink given him. — The hot
 days coming on, the bed clothing, and other means, to which recourse may
 be had, for the purpose of producing warmth, were removed: but
 at sometimes, three grains of Opium were given, and the patient
 invited to drink freely of cold water. The too great determination
 of blood to the head, was combated by the application of Cold
 water and ice. This treatment, in a short time, brought on the sweating
 stage, and with it, a solution of the attack: — after this the Quinine or Bark
 in Syrk was again resorted to, and its use continued on, during the intermitten-
 ce until the usual quantity was taken, — say, eight grains of the sulph-
 at of Quinine, or an ounce of the Bark. — This plan of cure pursued,
 the disease was, almost uniformly, put a check to, and the patient restored
 to former health, after having suffered one attack of it, for many years,
 and he generally enjoyed it, for the space of 14 or 20 days, at the
 termination of one or the other of which periods, a relapse would
 not uncommonly occur, requiring the same treatment. — A relapse
 was, however, easily prevented by the use of the articles in either of
 the following prescriptions, combined and exhibited as there directed.

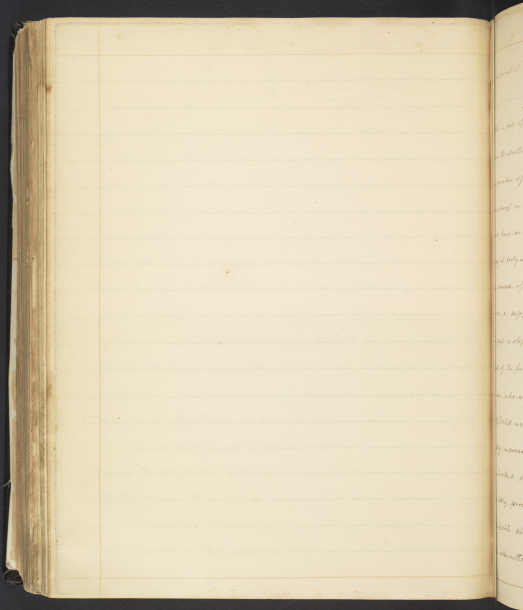


solid. — *Scapa. Cinchona Saba* — 3℥.
Scapa. Saba. Saba — 3℥.
Cinchona — 3℥. — f.

dose, a large teaspoonful

every six hours, in a little wine and water — on *Scapa. Saba* of *Scapa* — 3℥.
Scapa. Saba of *Scapa* — 3℥.
 dose, fifteen drops every six hours, in three or four table-spoonful of
 weak water. — In those cases, when patients had already passed
 through one or more paroxysms of the fever, before we had been
 enabled, or succeeded best, by giving a dose of *Scapa. Saba*, one
 or previous to the expected attack, so as to produce full and repeated
 sweating, and conducting the patient through the different stages
 and adhering to the same plan of treatment before mentioned.

— The symptoms of *Paroxysm*, or of approaching congestion of the
 brain, during the hot stage, were most quickly removed by the liberal
 use of the Sassa, and of cold applications to the head. — Notwithstanding
 the frequent and copious *Emesis* produced by the *Scapa*, bile was
 very seldom thrown up, or indeed much of anything, beside the *Scapa*
 solution, which was freely, in order to facilitate and lighten the operation
 of the medicine — but the impression made on the system by the
Scapa Sassa, itself, was of so powerful a nature, as always
 to greatly, the paroxysm in violence, and in a few instances, altogether

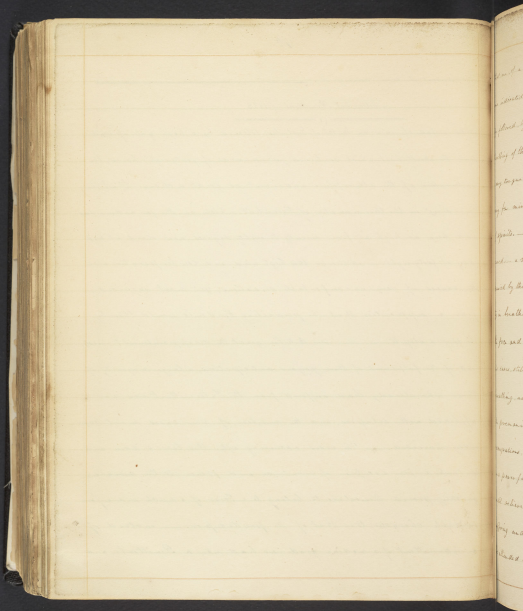


to prevent it from coming on.

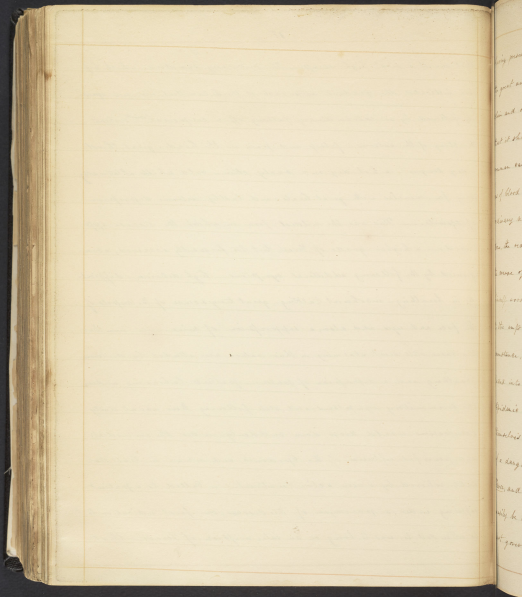
Autumnal Remittent of 1823.

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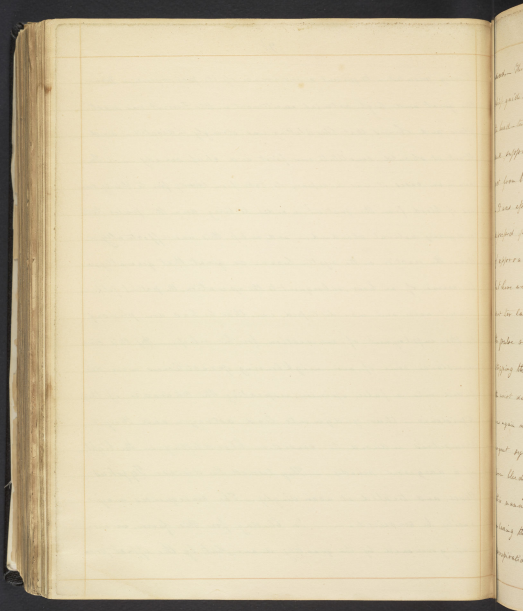
After a fall of rain on the 18th of September, followed by a high gale of wind from the south-east, which continued for upwards of forty-eight hours, the temperature of the atmosphere underwent so great a change, that the "mercury" in the thermometer of Fahrenheit, which on the preceding day had been as high as from seventy to eighty degrees, now stood at midnight at forty-eight. — Although this high wind and low temperature were the causes of very uncomfortable sensations, yet most were seized upon a supposition that the prevailing Epidemic would thereby be put a stop to. — But how great the disappointment to most of the fulfilment of their joyous anticipations, a large majority of those who, already, had suffered from the Inter-mittent, were now afflicted with relapses, and the number of new cases, most rapidly increased. — The cases, occurring after this last sudden and unlooked for accession of violence and power to the disease, quickly proved themselves to belong to a Fever of a much more formidable character than that of its predecessors — instead of an intermittent of a medium grade, we had now a Remittent, and



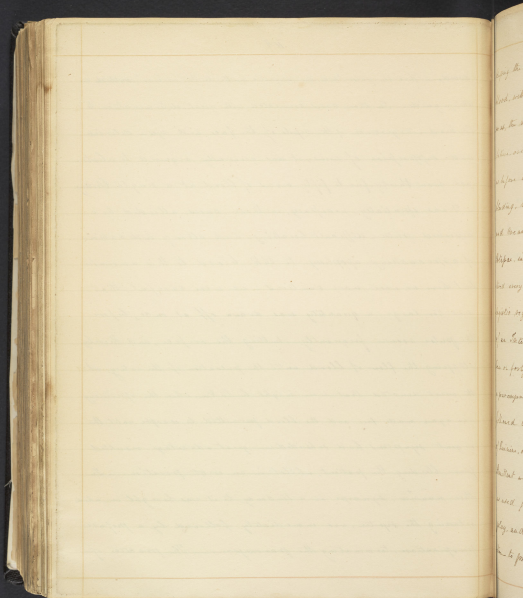
that one of a most high stamp. — The precursory symptoms, which before indicated the gradual approach of the intermittent, were now speedily followed by an extraordinary falling off in corporeal heat, — violent throbbing of the arteries — fulgur and pain in the head — great thirst — dry tongue — a hot, dry and scaly skin — cold shills, alternating every few minutes with great heat — and lastly extreme depression of spirits. — This was the mildest form in which the disease appeared: — a higher grade of Fever, but too frequently occurred, accompanied by the following additional symptoms. — high delirium — difficulty in breathing — incoherent talking — great torpor of the vessels of the face and eyes, and also a suppression of urine. — — But the cases still most alarming in their nature, were attended by distressing breathing, and a depression of pulse — patients labouring under the precursory symptoms, and still following their usual daily occupations, would drop down suddenly under the immediate and powerful influence of the Epidemic, and remain in that state until relieved by a very active treatment. — Called to a patient suffering under a paroxysm of this disease, our first indication to be attended to, was to bring on an intermission of Fever: — that



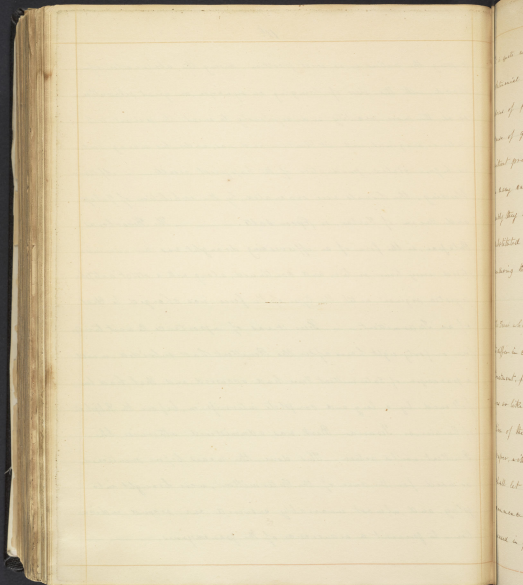
having presented - to prevent a recurrence of its paroxysms. - From the great and high arterial excitement in this Fever, it was most plain and obvious, that bloodletting was strongly indicated - and that it should constitute our first and chief remedy. - In common cases, it was necessary to take from twenty five to thirty ounces of blood from the patient, in order, to bring down the pulse to its ordinary natural standard, - and unless this was effectually done, the reaction in the system became so great, that generally, in the course of an hour, subsequent to the operation, the patient fell himself worse and more distressed even, than he had done previous to the employment of venesection for his relief. - By this circumstance, some of our neighbouring practitioners were deceived into a false opinion respecting the Character of the Epidemic - their judgments lead astray - and they themselves induced to consider bloodletting in the light of a dangerous remedy. - They termed the disease Typhoid Fever, and treated it accordingly. - The consequences may easily be conceived. - In bleeding for this fever, we were not governed by the quantity drawn, but by the effect pro-



duced. — Here the pulse "like the magnetic needle to the vessel" conducted our ship guide. — In these cases, connected with great determination to the head — tumescence of the vessels of the face and eyes — delirium and suppression of urine, it was gradually required to abstract from thirty, five to fifty ounces of blood at a single bleeding. — It was especially necessary, in these cases, attended by a cramped pulse — difficult breathing — and strong indications of approaching apoplexy, to take blood to this amount but here or were more cautious. — we were careful, that not too large a quantity was drawn off at once, before the pulse rose — frequently shutting the orifice, and thereby stopping the flow of blood, until the pulsation of the artery at the wrist denoted that more might be taken, when the opening was again made free and the blood permitted to escape until the urgent symptoms had subsided. — great advantage resulted from bleeding the patient, whilst in an erect position. — In this manner, syncope or a tendency to it was brought on, which relaxing the system, was immediately followed by a profuse perspiration, terminating the paroxysm. — The practice of



keeping the patient in an erect position, during the abstraction of
 blood, with the view of bringing on syncope, or great relaxation,
 so as, the more readily and copiously to sweat the patient, is I
 believe, original with St. Hunter — and was, under his management,
 as before stated, productive of the happiest result. — After
 bleeding, the bowels were evacuated, by the exhibition of Jalap
 and Cocum of Tartar, or Epsom salts. — The Bicarbons
 Strepas, in the form of an effervescent draught, was then adminis-
 tered every hour or two, and continued, along with a strict antiphro-
 gistic regimen, until the type of the fever was changed to that
 of an Intermittent. — Here it was of importance to wait twenty,
 four or forty-eight hours after the Remittent had subsided, or until
 a paroxysm of Salsmittent Fever had occurred, and that had been
 followed by a long and complete intermission, before the Sulphate
 of Quinine, or Tonician Bark was administered: otherwise, the
 Remittent would return. — This done, the means before mentioned,
 as used for the case of the Salsmittent, were brought into
 play, and, almost, invariably answered our second indica-
 tion to prevent a recurrence of the paroxysms. —



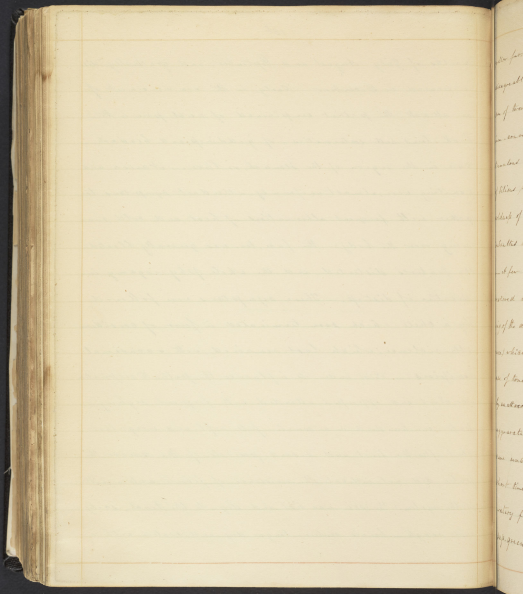
It is quite worthy of remark, that during the Remittent, the Antiseptic Ointment could not be borne; even when given in the dose of from four to six grains every two hours, they were the cause of great restlessness, and considerable irritability, without producing any perspiration at all. — They were used in many cases, but in all with evident disadvantage: — consequently they were laid aside, and the Bicarbonate of Potash substituted in their stead, which succeeded more to our wish, soothing the skin most, and keeping the patient comfortable.

Epidemic of 1824.

The Fever which made its appearance in 1824, was, quickly found to differ in character, and of course to require a different treatment, from that of the preceding year. — And, as that of 1825 was so like it in every respect, that a separate description of them, would only serve to increase the bulk of the paper, without furnishing the least additional interest, I shall let one account suffice for both. — The Fever of 1824, commenced in June, as one of a Remittent type. — It increased in frequency and violence, during the whole of the

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months of July, August and September, and gradually disappeared in October. Early in the commencement of an attack, the patient complained of much pain in the back, loins and extremities - of giddiness and headache - pain in the region of the stomach, or liver. - Eruption and vomiting were, almost uniformly, attendant symptoms, together with frequent alternations of heat and cold, passing over the body - the face, too, was generally bloated, the features distorted, and the whole physiognomy indicative of distress. - These symptoms were followed by a chill, which soon terminated in fever of considerable violence, which last remained, with occasional remissions. - Next under its influence, the patient's respiration was short and oppressed, attended with frequent sighing - pulse one hundred in a minute - full soft and irregular - (but, after the first and second periods of the disease, the pulse did not indicate the existence of febrile action, with in the system.) The skin was hot and dry - to the touch, scaly and rough - bowels constipated - tongue dry and coated with a



yellow face and the patient complaining of a bitter and disagreeable taste in the mouth. — These symptoms, in the course of twenty-four, or forty-eight hours, were followed by delirium — convulsive twitchings of the muscles — small weak and tremulous pulse — tetanic affections, and a frequent vomiting of bilious matters: and these, in their turn, were succeeded by coldness of the extremities — low muttering — hicough — frequent "subtutus tendinum" — profuse perspiration — and death. —

— A few cases occurred, in which the patient was so far restored to health, that nothing more appeared to be remaining of the disease, than a slight debility, (a natural consequence) which continued for weeks, notwithstanding the constant use of tonics and a generous diet, and then terminated in death, by an attack of tetanus, or changed into dysentery of the most aggravated form. — Two cases, in a state of convalescence, came under our notice, which terminated in death, in a short time, by vomiting, frequently and largely, quantities of a watery fluid, resembling in colour a watery solution of sap-green. — It had not the bitter taste, which points out

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bilious evacuations, but appeared, rather, to be some morbid secretion of the Stomach.

Treatment.

When called to a patient, in the early stage of the disease, we reduced the arterial system by venesection, being guided by the pulse and strength of the sick person. From sixteen to twenty or thirty ounces of blood, were as much as the patient could bear— even in cases of apparently very high action, more might not be taken. — In the first few cases which presented, a much larger quantity was drawn off, — expecting the same salutary effects to result from copious venesection as we had anticipated in the preceding years — but we were greatly disappointed, instead of producing by it, an intermission of fever, and relieving the patient from nearly all his distressing symptoms, we only reduced the pulse to its natural standard, and if pushed to a greater extent, a prostration of strength was induced, so great, as to require weeks to recover the patient. — Venesection promised, an Emetic, of the Tarlarized

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Antimony in solution, was given:— it was exhibited in small, but frequently repeated doses, so as to produce, beside its ordinary effect, that of a cathartic also. — As soon as it began to operate, the patient was directed to drink plentifully of Chamomile tea, to work it off:— and after the operation of the Emetic Tincture he was confined to a strict antiphlogistic Regimen, and ordered, every two hours, eight grains of the citric Antimonial Powder, which (the year of the year before) now agreed better with the patient than the Bicarbonate of Saltpetre, so far superior to it, in the year 1825. — In a majority of cases, a stop was put to the fever, and an intermission obtained by this practice. — When the Fever still continued, after the employment of these remedies, accompanied by nausea — a bitter taste in the mouth, and headach, the Emetic was again resorted to; or, else, the bowels thoroughly evacuated by Cathartics, consisting either of Jalap and Cream of Tartar, Jalap and Calomel, or Calomel and Gamboge, followed, as before, by the Nitro Antimonial Powder. — Having reason to suppose the stomach and bowels perfectly cleansed of

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the bile and other acid matter which may have been contained in them, and the fever being reduced to an Intermittent type, the Sulphate of Quinine, - or Peruvian Bark of the red kind, combined with Serpentina and Carbonate of Soda, was given as advised in Common Intermittent Fever. - When the patient vomited considerably from the commencement of the disease, it was not always necessary to give an Emetic, the free use of the Chamomile tea, clearing out the stomach sufficiently; after which the following mixture was given with the view of reducing fever, promoting perspiration and cleansing the bowels.

Epitheloides Magna - ʒi.
 Sulphur Magna - ʒi.
 Soda - ʒi.
 Aqua Pur - ʒiii.

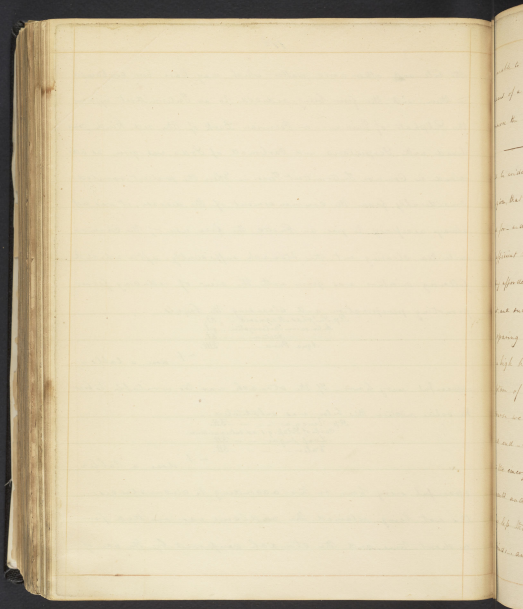
~ f. dom, a table-

sposful every hour. - If the stomach was too irritable to bear the saline mixture, this below was substituted. -

Rp. Vinum - ʒi.
 Carb. of Potash - ʒi.
 Loaf Sugar - ʒi.
 Water - ʒi.

~ f. dom, a table-

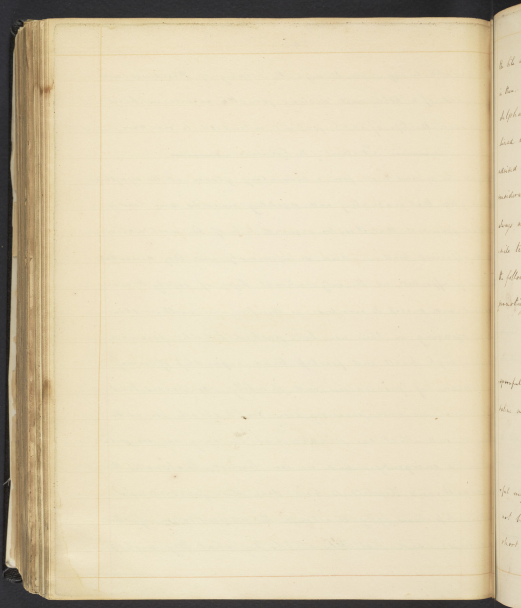
sposful every hour or two, according to circumstances; - this not being retained, the medicine was omitted for a short time, and the stomach composed by the use of



unable to say:—for through the blessing of Providence, and
 means of a bold and decisive practice, we were enabled
 to preserve the life of each patient entrusted to our care.—

—Treatment of the Epidemic.—

will be evident to all, from a momentary glance at the symptoms
 we given, that evacuating and regulating remedies were loudly
 called for:—and that, those too, required to be of the most active
 & efficient kind:—indeed, so imperiously were they demanded,
 & they afforded us the only rational hope of safety to our
 patient, and success to our labors:—as, therefore, were neither slow
 & sparing in their use, but pushed boldly forward,
 to a high hand and fearless disregard of every
 symptom of prostration and debility,—considered, that
 course we were pursuing, alone, could obtain for us the
 good end—that our practice was the only one competent
 to the emergency:—and we soon learned, that, until the
 assistants and deplectors, had done their part, it was
 being left, man folly, to attempt the administration of other
 remedies:—and that, they all (be they what they might).



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the bile and other acid matter which may have been contained in them, and the fever being reduced to an Intermittent type, the Sulphate of Quinine, or Peruvian Bark of the red kind, combined with Sarsaparilla and Carbonate of Soda was given as advised in Common Intermittent Fever. — Where the patient vomited considerably from the commencement of the disease, it was not always necessary to give an Emetic, the free use of the Chamomile tea, clearing out the Stomach sufficiently, after which the following mixture was given with the view of seducing fever, promoting perspiration and clearing the bowels.

Calomel — *℥i*
Chamomile — *℥ss*
Sassafras — *℥ss*
Sage — *℥ss*

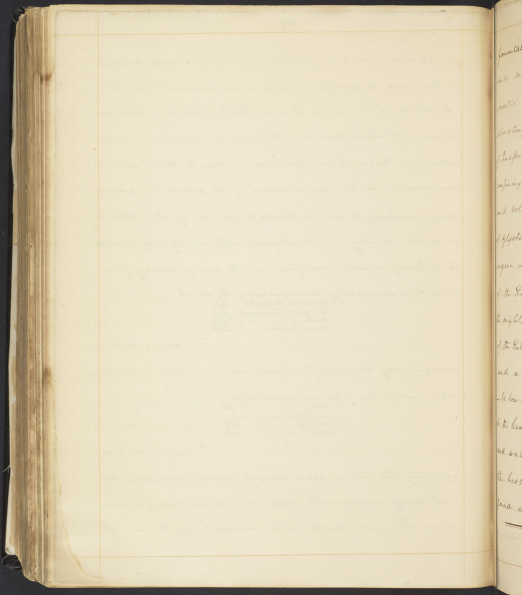
— *f* dose a table-

spoonful every hour. — If the Stomach was too irritable to bear the saline mixture this being was substituted.

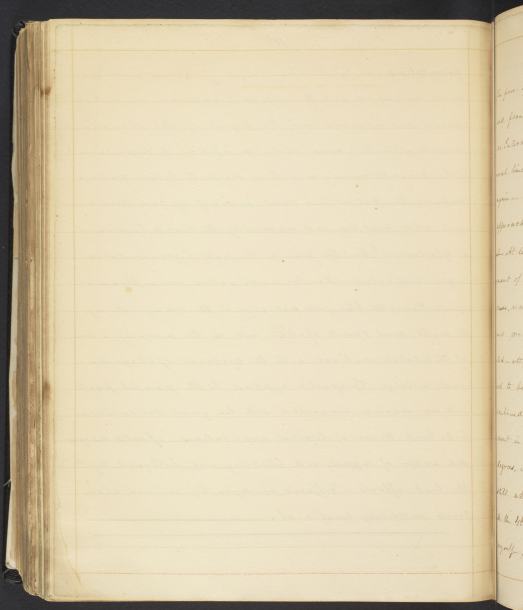
Opium — *℥ss*
Chamomile — *℥ss*
Sassafras — *℥ss*
Sage — *℥ss*

— *f* dose a table-

spoonful every hour or two, according to circumstances; — this not being retained, the medicine was omitted for a short time, and the stomach composed by the use of



fomentations:—or by the application of cloths, benumbed and moistened with Brandy or Laudanum:—or an Epispastic was applied over the region of the stomach, directing, in the mean while, an infusion of *Scrophularia*, of *Quercia*, or *Colombus*:—or in this case, the better water, confining the patient to a small quantity of Gum Arabic, and cold mint tea, and evacuating the bowels by means of Glysters. — When the pain in the right hypochondriac region indicated, either too much action; or inflammation of the Liver, the blue pill was given in the evening—during the night, sweet spirit of Nitre, and in the morning, a dose of the Sulphate, combined with the Carbonate of Magnesia:—and a large Epispastic applied to the painful part. — In too delirious, connected with too great determination to the head, the use of topical applications—of cold vinegar and water of Cupping and blistering was, followed by the best effects. — *Goffass* and *deyer* liquor was, also, found extremely beneficial.



Epidemic of 1823.

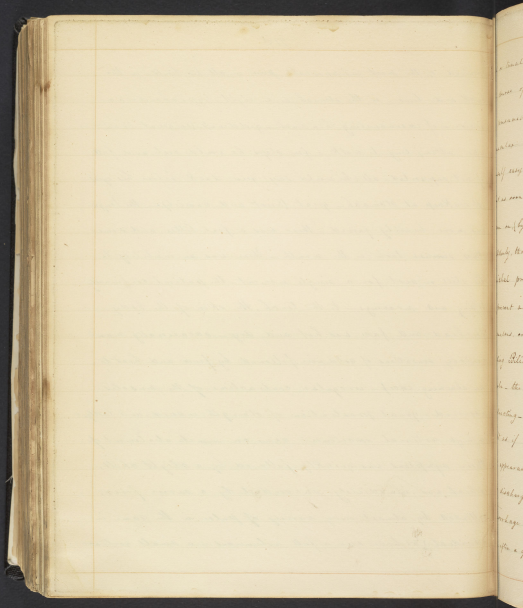
The fever of 1823 made its approaches in the month of July, and from then until the earlier part of September, was of an Intermittent type, mild in character and form: — several times it appeared as if lulled, and as often rose again: — at other times it seemed as if it and a Dysentoea, approaching to Dysentery, were contesting for the mastery. — At length the Fever prevailed, and in the commencement of September, it on a sudden, without any evident cause, received a violent and powerful accession to its strength, and presented itself before us, reinforced and reinvigorated — attacking its victims with a fierceness as if resolved to bear down all opposition: — for a few weeks it continued in the same bold-high march — without abatement in violence or relaxation in strength: — after, by degrees, it became more moderate and less severe: — but still attacking some with all its pristine vigour: — In the 4th of October, I left Bethlehem, in order to prepare myself for the coming winter and then, it was yet raging

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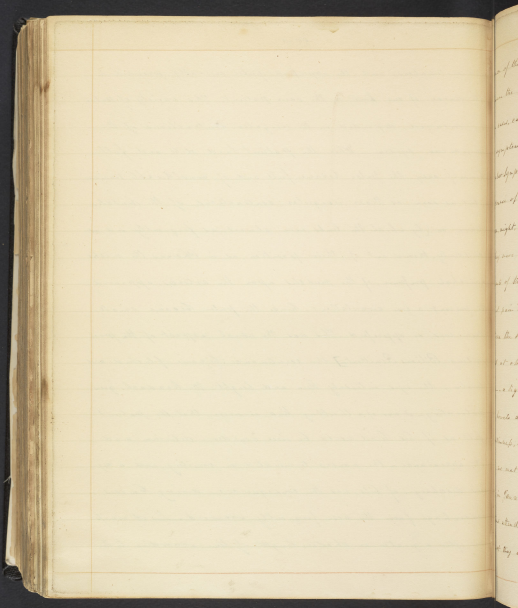
ing. — Of the symptoms anterior to September, as they were
 so like those of Common Intermittent, and Diarrhoea, in
 mild Dysentery, with the symptoms and treatment of which
 we are, in the least acquainted with our science, is so
 familiar, and which have been so frequently and well
 described, I shall say nothing more, than that they differ-
 ed from them, only, in being, in general, more indicative of
 a bilious disease. —

— Symptoms as they showed themselves in September —
 The first complaint made by the patient was a loss of app-
 etite — bitter taste in the morning — aversion to food — sick-
 ness at stomach, and vomiting — furred tongue — fetid
 breath — hot dry and scaly skin — an aching pain in the
 limbs, with frequent sensations of cold running over par-
 ticular parts of the body: — the countenance was pallid —
 These symptoms continued in different patients, from
 twelve hours, to two or three days, when a severe rigour
 of two or three hours duration, was followed by fever of a
 very aggravated remittent type. — The patient now com-

explained of the most insupportable pain in all his limbs - in the
 back and loins - in the stomach and right hypochondriac
 region - of excruciating headache - giddiness - so great that
 upon attempting to walk a few steps, he would reel, and fall
 if not supported - all (he could say) grew dark before his eyes
 of sickness at stomach - great thirst and anisidys - the tongue
 was more heavily furred - there was a foul bitter, and some-
 times sweetish taste in the mouth - there was an inability to
 lie still or rest for a single moment - the patient continually
 tossing and moaning - to the touch, the skin of the body -
 forehead and face, was hot and dry - occasionally, men-
 utary sensations of cold were followed by fever and heat to
 a shivering except - irregular contractions of the muscles
 occurred - great prostration of strength ensued, and lastly,
 high arterial excitement came on. - the abatement of
 these symptoms was quickly followed by a slight chill,
 which was immediately succeeded by a severe fever.
 Marked by almost every variety of pulse in the same in-
 dividual. [We have seen a full voluminous - a small contrac-



led or tremulous, and the oppressed pulse, generally prevail in
 the course of one hour in the same patient. This variety of pulse
 as presumed, depended on the irregular contractions of the
 muscular system. When the patient laid still and felt
 himself easy, the pulse became full and of considerable tension;
 but as soon as those irregular contractions of the muscles
 came on, (by which the heart was, almost as frequently and as
 suddenly, thrown out of their position, as in Chorea,) the mecha-
 nical pressure, of the muscles upon the arteries, appeared
 to prevent a free circulation:—hence the pulse became small-
 tremulous, or oppressed. This was the usual aspect of the pro-
 viding Bilious Remittent—the countenance became flushed and
 swollen—the eyes intensely red and bright—the headach grew
 distressing—it was of a throbbing kind, so severe, that the patient
 felt as if his head would be soon asunder—delirium made
 its appearance—the nausea terminated in vomiting, and a cop-
 ious discharge of bile and the consequences—during Emesis,
 hemorrhage from the nose frequently occurred.—it terminat-
 ed after a greater or shorter length of time, according to the



evidence of the disease, presented:—but so slight, in many cases,
 were the symptoms, that we should be justified in terming
 these cases, cases of Continued Intense Inflammatory Fever.—Beside
 the symptoms, above described, which may be considered as the
 regular symptoms, there were a few others, which we observed in
 the course of our practice, which, from their less frequent occur-
 rence, might, with propriety, be designated as the Irregular ones.—
 They were, such as a pain in the scalp, more situated in the inte-
 ruents of the forehead, and presently, in those of the occiput—
 local pain in other parts, as in the hip and shoulder-joints—lock-
 between the shoulders—and in the jaws—these were, at times, fixed—
 and at others again, would wander and shift from place to place—
 a tightness and difficulty in drawing breath—gripping of
 the bowels and Choleric affections, sometimes accompanied by
 vomiting, and at others, by a diarrhoea.—In several cases
 we met with a yellowness of the skin and eyes, such as we
 see in Jaundice.—These then, were the most remarkable symp-
 toms attendant on the disease.—and farther than these, we
 met they were, upon the approach of, or just preceding, death.

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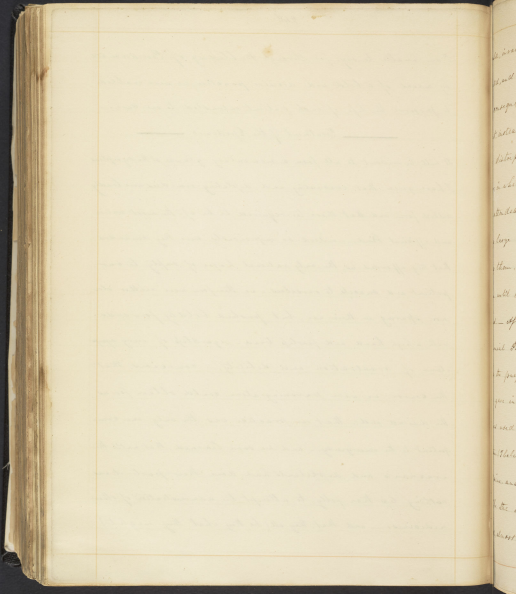
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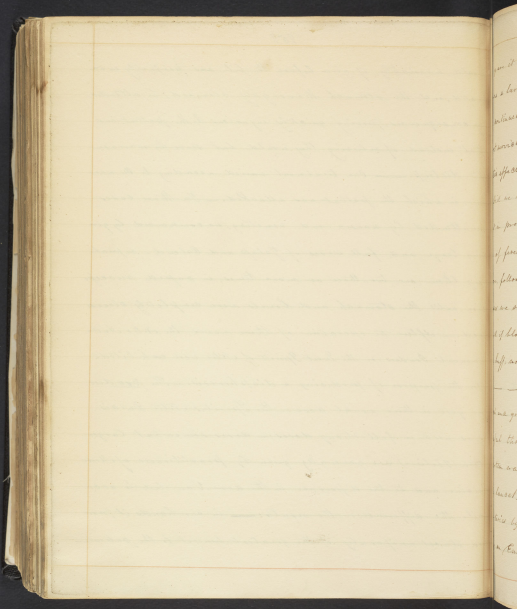
I am unable to say, for through the blessing of Providence, and by means of a bold and decisive practice, we were enabled to preserve the life of each patient entrusted to our care.

— Treatment of the Epidemic. —

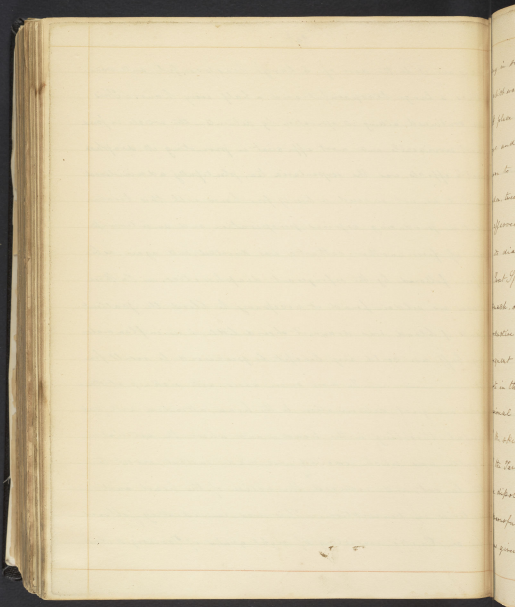
It will be evident to all from a momentary glance at the symptoms I have given, that evacuating and depleting remedies were badly called for, and that those too required to be of the most active and efficient kind. — indeed so imperiously were they demanded that they afforded us the only rational hope of safety to our patient and ourselves: — we therefore were neither slow nor sparing in their use, but pushed boldly forward, with a high hand and fearless tread, regardless of every symptom of prostration and debility, — conscious that the course we were pursuing alone, could obtain for us the desired end: — that our practice was the only one competent to the emergency: — and we soon learned, that until the evacuations and depletions had done their part, it was nothing less than folly, to attempt the administration of other medicines: — and that, they all (be they what they might)



would, invariably, if given before the bile was properly evacuated, and the stomach thoroughly cleansed, be attended by consequences, proving quickly injurious to the patient, and that, instead of relieving, they would but serve to increase his distress. — Our treatment varied, according to the manner, in which the patient was attacked. — In those cases unattended by nausea and vomiting, we commenced by giving large and full doses of Jalap and Calomel — repeating them, one, two, three or more times, in rapid succession, until the stomach and bowels were completely cleansed. — After the operation of these means, the antiseptic powder, or the Sweet Spirit of Nitre were exhibited, in the purpose of producing a diaphoresis. — The powder we gave in their usual dose; the Spiritus Nitri Dulcis was used in full strong doses; — doses somewhat larger than (I believe) are generally given by practitioners of this nation, and to the difference in the dose, I am led to ascribe the difference in the results: — in our hands it proved, almost uniformly, of the greatest benefit to the patient.



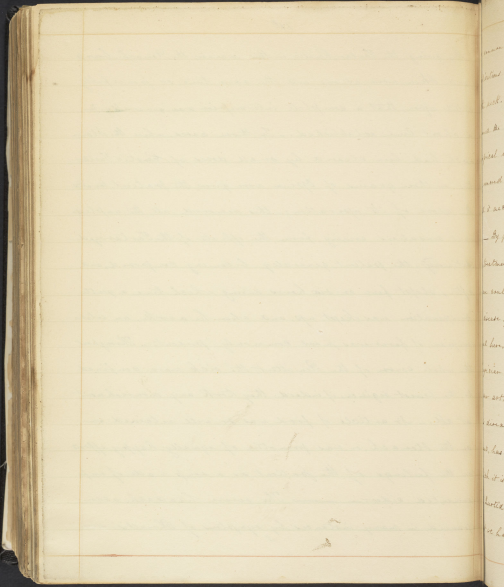
we gave it in the dose of a large teaspoonful, and sometimes a large teaspoonful and a half every hour. This we continued, aiding its operation by diluents—the article we found most serviceable and most efficient in promoting its diaphoretic effects, was the serpentaria tea, plentifully administered.— Did we not succeed in twenty-four hours with this treatment, in producing copious perspiration, and an intermission of fever, another cathartic was directed, and again, as before, followed by the refrigerant diaphoretics.— In these cases we seldom found it necessary to bleed the patient, and if blood was drawn, it should be little, or no inflammatory buff, nor could any benefit be perceived to result from it.— In more severe cases, with sickness of stomach and great determination to the head, attended with painful throbbing in the head—and where the arterial system was much excited, we made instant resort to the lancet, and reduced the action of the heart and arteries by venesection.— This was immediately followed by an Emetic consisting of eight grains of Tartarized Stue



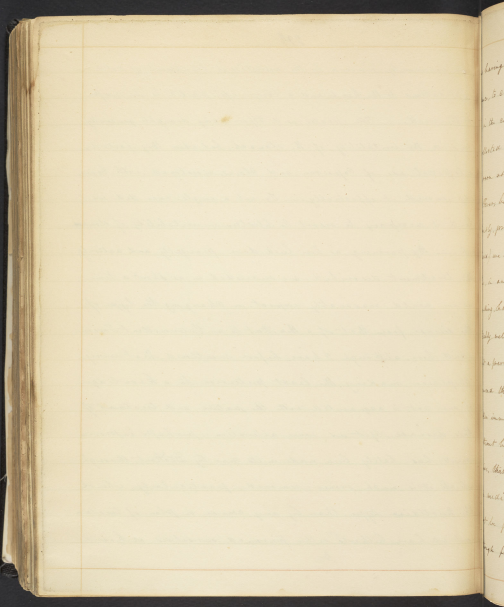
in a solution, in eight galls of pure boiling water, one
 of which was given every fifteen minutes, until copious vomiting
 took place. — The Emetic, as commonly worked off by giving
 large and frequent draughts of chamomile tea. — Having
 reason to suppose the stomach relieved from its bilious
 burden, twenty grains of the Bicarbonate of Potash, in a state
 of effervescence, were administered every two hours, aided
 in its diaphoretic properties, by occasional doses of
 the Sweet Spirits of Nitre. — If from the insensibility of the
 stomach, or some other cause, the Emetic had not been
 productive of sufficient evacuations, or if, after full and
 frequent vomiting, the patient had still a very bitter
 taste in the mouth — great aversion to food, attended by oc-
 casional or constant nausea — great heat and dryness
 of the skin, much advantage resulted from the exhibition
 of the Pectasigata Antimoniana in small doses. — Here then,
 we dissolved eight grains of the article in six Table-
 spoonful of boiling water, of which a tea spoonful
 was given every half hour, until it operated freely.

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By giving the Tartar Emetic in this manner, the Stomach, bowels, and Skin were at one and the same time, so powerfully acted upon, that a complete intermission was, generally, in a short time established. — In those cases, when the Stomach had been cleared by small doses of Emetic Tartar, or three grains of Opium were given the patient towards the close of its operation: — this removed all the unpleasant sensations arising from the effects of the Tartarized Antimony — the patient, generally, becoming composed, and after, slept five or six hours, during which time, a gentle perspiration was kept up, and when he awoke, an intermission of fever was most commonly present. — Throughout the whole course of the Remittent, the sick were confined to the lowest regimen, if indeed, they took any nourishment at all. — No article of food was so well retained as on the Stomach, or was promotive of equally happy effects on the feelings of the patient, as a soup made of unfermented cider. — The severe Headach, accompanied in many instances by symptoms of Phrenitis, was

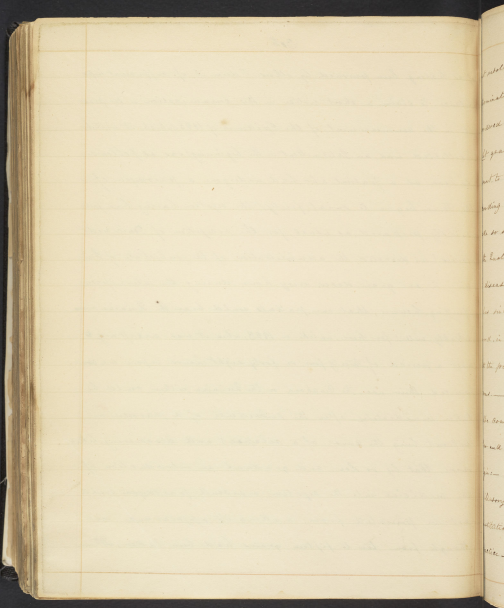


was commonly removed, by the additional treatment, of cold applications to the head, and a large epispastic to the nape of the neck. — The spirits and Oppressive draughts generally removed the irritability of the stomach, but when they failed, topical use of Capsicum and Cloves, macerated with brandy, removed it effectually. — In not a single case did we find it necessary to resort to blisters in irritability of stomach. — By pursuing, as here laid down, promptly and actively the treatment described, we succeeded in as short a time as we could reasonably expect, in changing the type of the disease from that of a Continual to an Intermitent Fever, and here, although I have before mentioned, that every Physician, making the least pretension to a knowledge of our art, is acquainted with the nature and treatment of this disease, yet as some alteration, perhaps improvement, has lately been made in its cure by Doan's, through which it is much sooner removed, particularly, when of the Luridic type, than by any course, or plan of treatment we have hitherto, either pursued ourselves, or heard



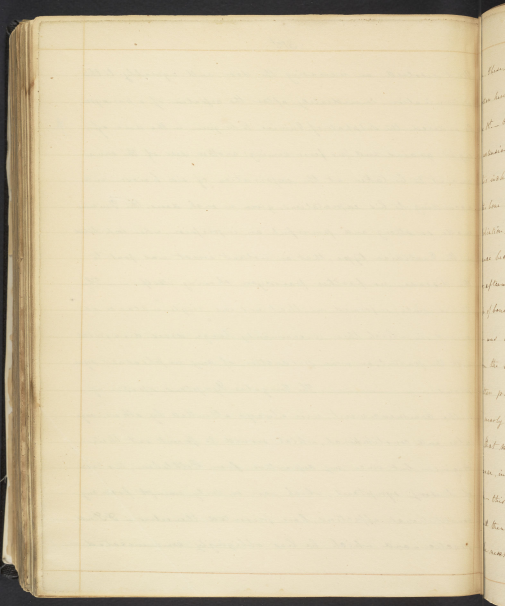
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as having been pursued by others, I deem it of sufficient im-
 portance, to claim a short notice in this communication - the prac-
 tice in the commencement of the Epidemic of 1828, (which it will be
 recollected was an Intermittent in the beginning) was as follows.
 As soon as a patient who had undergone a paroxysm of
 the Fever, began to sweat freely, (the system having been pre-
 viously prepared, as usual, for the reception of Tonic medi-
 cines,) we directed the administration of the sulphate of Qui-
 nine, in one grain doses, every hour, during the intermissions.
 Finding, however, that our patients could bear the Quinine some-
 whatly well, (for here, unlike in 1823, when it was necessary to
 wait a period of twenty-four, or forty-eight hours, before we com-
 menced their use, the Cinchona or the Quinine, either, could be
 taken immediately after the subsidence of a paroxysm,
 without being the cause of a relapse,) and discovering, like-
 wise, that by so slow and gradual an introduction of
 the medicine, into the system, a second paroxysm could
 not be prevented from making its appearance, even
 though from ten to fifteen grains had been taken, It

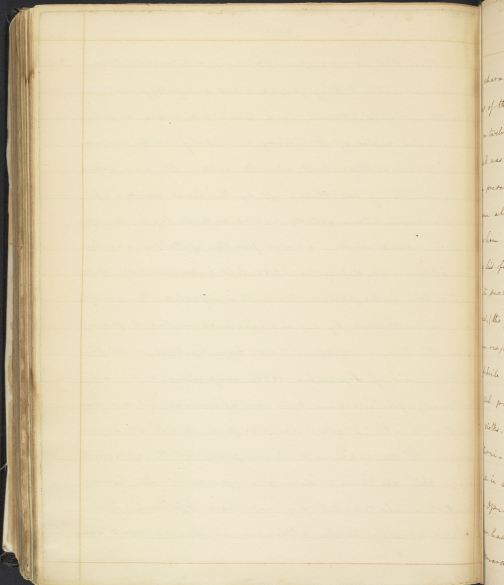


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Went resolved on increasing the dose, and agreeably to this determination, immediately after the expiration of a paroxysm, he ordered the Sulphate of Quinine to be given, in the dose of eight grains, and (no fever coming) another dose of the same amount, to be taken at the expiration of six hours: and according to his expectations, given in such doses, the Quinine made so strong and powerful an impression, when exhibited in the Quotidian type, that an instant arrest was put to the disease, no farther paroxysm showing itself. — The Dr. has since informed me, that not one single instance occurred, in which these uncommonly large doses disagreed with the patient, or were productive of any unpleasant symptoms. — The Febrile Symptoms, spoken of at the commencement, were always attended by others, organic and constitutional, which served to point out their origin: — but since my departure from Edinburgh, two cases of Malarial symptoms, which were entirely exempt from any constitutional affections, have presented themselves in Dr. Ross's practice — and which he has obligingly communicated

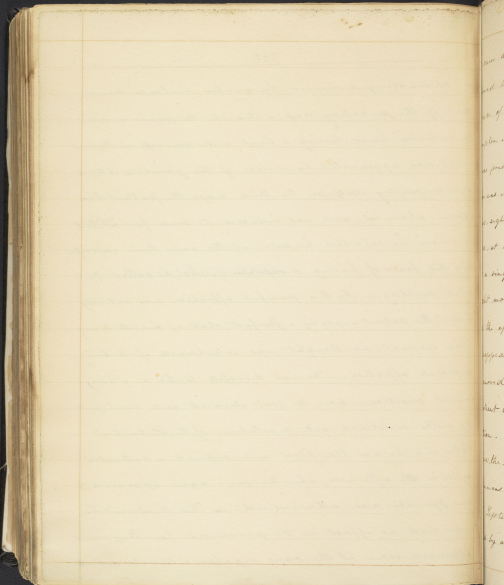


on these, I think of sufficient interest, to be entitled to an
 mention here, without being preceded with an apology. —
 Case 1st. — Charles Peterson, aged twenty-six years, had had
 an extensive caries of the Tibia of the left leg, at the distance
 of two inches, or thereabout, above the ankle. — The dead portion
 of the bone having been thrown off by the usual process of
 absorption, the ulcers quickly healed, and the leg to all apper-
 eance became sound: — a large portion of "Callus" was, how-
 ever, afterwards, deposited, which left a protuberant thick-
 ness of bone in the part. — This neither affected the joint,
 nor was attended by any inconvenience or local pain,
 from the time, in which it had been healed, until the
 latter part of September, 1826, comprising a period
 of nearly five years. — Upon an afternoon of one day
 in that month, a considerable pain made its apper-
 eance, in the ankle and lower part of the affected
 leg. — this continued during a space of ten hours,
 and then abated, but did not leave off entirely. —
 The next day, in the afternoon, another attack came



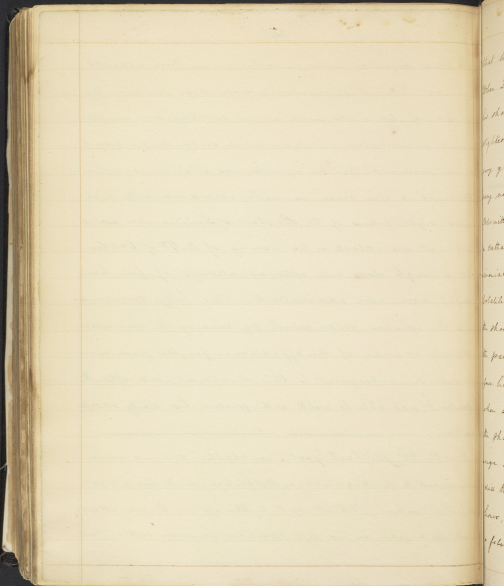
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characterized, however, by greater violence, than that of the preceding day:—this like the former endured to twelve hours, leaving a heat and soreness in the part which was aggravated by motion of the joint. — a third one presenting itself on the third day, the patient became alarmed, and was induced to send for Dr. Plat, to whom he related his case, at the same time expressing his fears of having a repetition of what he called the white swelling. — As this painful affection was entirely local, (the patient enjoying a perfect state of health in every other respect,) no thought was entertained of its being a febrile affection. — He was directed to lie in a horizontal position, — have the foot elevated, and enveloped by cloths, moistened with a solution of the Extractum Saturni. — he was then bled and ordered a cathartic. — and in the afternoon, when the pain again appeared, an Opiate was administered. — This treatment, however, had no effect on the paroxysms, for they continued afterward to recur at the same regular intervals, and with

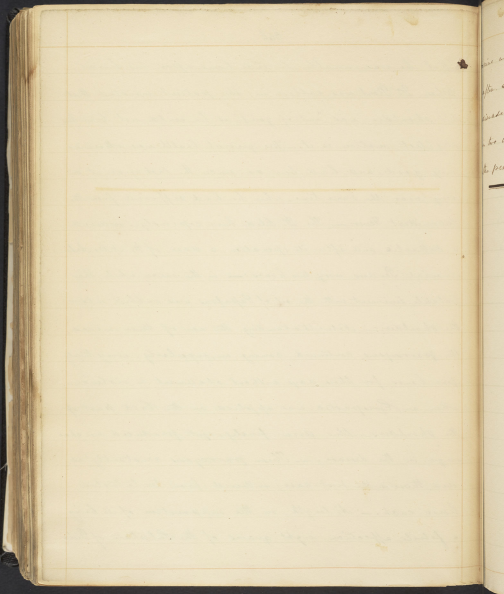


the same degree of violence as before. — These attacks showed themselves, regularly, every day, for near the space of two weeks; when as no swelling, nor any other symptom indicative of inflammation could be perceived, it was pronounced, that the affection was illusive, and, that fever was its true cause. — In accordance with such views, eight grains of the Sulphate of Quinine were exhibited, at six o'clock in the morning of the 7th of October at a single dose, and after an interval of four hours, eight more were administered. This fully corroborated the opinion pronounced, by causing the immediate disappearance of the affection: — for the pain never returned subsequent to this treatment; and, after, the patient was able to walk and pursue his daily occupation.

Now, the 2nd Michael Gort. (constable) returned several summons to the Magistrate in Bethlehem, on the twenty eighth of September. — Whilst yet in the office, he was attacked by a pain in his left shoulder, so severe and violent



that he was unable to ride home upon his horse. — When Dr. Hunt was called in, the patient insisted that his shoulder was "out of joint", as he could not bear the slightest motion in it. — His general health was otherwise very good, and had been so since the last year, at, or very near the same time, when he had suffered from the Intermittent Fever. — The Dr. bled him copiously, — ordered a Cathartic, and after its operation, a dose of the Sarsaparilla Powder, every two hours: — in the mean while, the Iodolite liniment, with the oil of Sassafras, was rubbed into the shoulder. — Notwithstanding the use of these means, the paroxysms continued coming on, regularly, every twenty-four hours, for three days, without abatement in violence. — when an Epispastic was applied on the back part of the shoulder — this drew freely, yet produced no change in the disease. — These paroxysms eventually (as did those in the first case) subsided from ten to twelve hours, each. — At length, on the supposition of its being a febrile affection, eight grains of the Sulphate of Quina



nine were given during an intermission, and in four hours after a similar dose was repeated. — This removed the disease, as if by a charm: the pain left him entirely, and in two days after the Quinine had been taken, he had the perfect use of his arm. —

